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Odell and Woodruff.

The Republican State ticket nominated at Saratoga yesterday may be counted on to draw to itself for this campaign the party strength, sure to be very great, and more.

It represents first the national issues opposed to Bryanism's debased coinage and social radicalism. It stands for honest money, for inviolability of the courte and for simple loyalty to the flag when shot at. It stands also for the administration of the affairs of the Empire State described in the Saratoga platform's statement as to the State's great revenue and the use of it. Finally, the candidates will bear successfully any scrutiny that turns from party principles to the men who stand for them.

Of Mr. WOODRUFF, the candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, it is unnecessary to speak. He is sane in his judgments, trained in expressing them, stalwart in his partisanship, and has twice filled the office of greater places, or that he has about him friends who are not attractive, is neither interesting nor important.

In BENJAMIN BARKER ODELL, the nominee for Governor, we have a politician whose continued and active service for his party and whose personal ability and character have long marked him for the high candidate whenever the actual need of him should become greater than his own aversion to holding office. Mr. ODELL is of the kind to make one of the ablest and most valuable Executives the State has known, a belief which will be entertained by no New Yorker with stronger conviction than by THEODORE ROOSEVELT, whom Mr. ODELL will succeed,

For ODELL and WOODRUFF, therefore, let the Republican party arouse itself, aided by every sincere friend of the vital principles threatened by the Democracy in this election.

The Two Issues of 1896.

It is a grotesque and almost pitiful sight to see former friends of the gold standard who have deserted to BRYAN going about saying that imperialism being the paramount issue, is therefore the only issue, and that the question of free silver is not involved in the campaign. The absurdity of this notion is proved by the country's very last campaign for President, that of 1896, into which these strange enthusiasts entered so vigorously in support of honest money.

Four years ago the paramount issue of the campaign, to the gold Democrats, was the gold standard. But, as a matter of fact, it was not the sole issue. Another issue, measured by the Republican candidate's past record and by the tenor of and during the early days of the Republic Pacific His ships were on every sea. He campaign, numbering more than two hundred, was equal in importance if not greater.

WILLIAM MCKINLET was first nominated for President as the representative of protection, slashed but not killed by the preceding Administration. Protection was the preponderant theme of his campaign speaking. So when he became President, while loyal to the platform pledge of honest money, he also saw to the performance of the platform promise to give a protectionist revision to the tariff.

BRYAN now occupies to the cause of free silver the precise relation occupied by McKinley four years ago to the cause of protection. The imperialist issue is, comparatively, the growth of a night. BRYAN was not nominated because of his identification with it, for by his open advocacy of the Treaty of Paris he had himself fastened upon the country the policy termed "imperial." He was nominated as the representative of free silver, and so irrevocably committed was he to it that he made the insertion of the free silver plank in the Kansas City platform the one and determining condition of his acceptance of the nomination. As McKINLEY was pledged to honest money and protection, so BRYAN is pledged to the surrender of the Philip-

pines and free silver. If McKinley had turned traitor to protection under the plea that the monetary issue, being paramount, was the only question decided by the election, he would have been guilty of political dishonesty never exceeded. If BRYAN, bound to free silver by a narrower and more intense self-dedication even than was McKINLEY to protection, should betray it, the stigma of political dishonesty would be his in an equal degree; and this would remain true independent of the inherent fraud of the

free silver policy. The Kansas City platform called antiimperialism " paramount " to catch sophists. Some have been caught, but no sophistry can displace free silver and the Kansas City planks for assault upon the courts from the practical and burning issues of the campaign.

Prof. Peck 1. and Victor Emmanuel 111.

It is still vacation time for the colleges Under the shade of the wide-spreading beech Mr. HARRY THURSTON PECK reclines and lets his fancy wander from China and the professor's skin and gives his heels so he prophesies instead and taking up his onatophone, the Bookman, blows a raucous blast of Italy's impending downfall.

Everything is wrong in Italy to the Professor's present humor. "The glittering court, the rebuilt capital, the intersecting railways" are all shams. Her army cannot fight, her navy has not improved since in "a nominal alliance in which Italy's orushing taxation, a bankrupt Treasury, which men of really vigorous quality in jealousies between the cities, a turbulent serious manly occupations as, for instance, Parliament, deep-rooted discontent every- Lord Rosebery and Mr. Balfour in Eng-

where. For this the monarchy must be the scapegoat, and though the Columbia professor deplores the assassin's act, he asserts that it accomplished its object. The monarchy is dead, the assassin is glorifled, for the socialist republic is at hand

through his deed. Italy has troubles enough surely to be spared this prophecy of woe. She would try to ward off the Professor's jettatura with extended fingers were she not happily ignorant of PECK. But whence this wrath and Sibylline gloom? The answer is simple. The Professor has seen a picture of VICTOR EMMANUEL III. and compared it with his world. own Olympian front with dire results. He thus describes the King "in terms of personal courtesy and with an observance of the obligations and opportunities of a govern the intercourse of gentlemen:"

"The new Italian King is less than nothing. His in the American Republic. past recalls no memories to Italian patriotism; his personality repels. A stunted, dwarfish, shambling, almost apish figure, with a feeble body feebly supported upon rickety legs, physically incapable and mentally overtrained, be is a pitiful example of how rapidly a line of warrior Kings may sink into decay. A nerveless monarch, a crew of corrupt and inefficient statesmen, a Parliament discredited by an unsavory past, a people with hearts gnawed by a furlous resentment-what can result fro catenation such as this save a revolt predestined to

become successful revolution? Could a disciple of BRESCI have spoken better? Yet is it fair to expect from a mere European monarch the physical grace and personal beauty of a Columbia professor, not mentally overtrained, disporting in the shade? Mr. HARRY THUR-STON PECK'S summer outbreak is an interesting contribution to onatology.

For One or the Other.

Secretary Gage's reply published else where in THE SUN of this morning, to CARL SCHURZ's letter of Sept. 2 logically takes Lieutenant-Governor with unimpeachable Bryanism the specious comfort that, in case \$2.50 a head. All this immense pother of credit to himself and his party. Criticism of BRYAN's election the responsibility for his about the Declaration of Independence, that he has recently worked hard to obtain | free silver will be not SCHURZ'S but the Republicans' unless the latter during the coming short session of Congress, pass a special currency act to head BRYAN off. That, says Mr. GAGE, would be " new legislajected by the people through their last expression at the polls." It would have to be enacted in a session so short that the sition would be enough to defeat it. The idea of enacting it at all is of course non-

But what if the Republicans should pass the law suggested by Mr. SCHURZ? What

would it amount to? It would, for the moment, prevent the gold standard from being "shaken by Executive action," as Mr. SCHURZ guardedly, but not, we fear, disingenuously said in his letter to Secretary GAGE, but the new Bryanite Congress could repeal the Republican law as quickly as the law was made. In this campaign men will vote for the cause of honest money or dishonest money

The Part Chosen by Young Mr. Vanderbilt.

for the gold standard or for free silver.

The active part Mr. CORNELIUS VANDER-BILT is taking in politics is spoken of as remarkable, even extraordinary, in a young man so highly favored by material fortune and coming from a circle of society in which great wealth prevails. Creditable to him as his political ambition is, however, it is men of his social surroundings at this time, nor has it been at any other in the history of American political life.

Washington was the richest American of his day and with him in the Revolution were associated representatives his period in every colony or State. In HAMILTON, an educated gentleman of refined and elegant tastes. His great opponent in the theory of republican government, Thomas Jefferson of Virginia, was an educated country gentleman of distinguished birth socially. It is not necessary to run through the long list in New England and in all the original thirteen States representative of whatever was best intellectually and socially in American life. In the State of New York in the earlier period of its politics two great families. the LIVINGSTONS and the CLINTONS, strug gled long for the ascendancy and the VAN RENSSELAERS, the VAN CORTLANDS, the MORRISES and the SCHUYLERS were notable figures in public affairs. MARTIN VAN the sphere of social refinement, as did sight of God." DUER and JAY. Later came DIX, SEY-MOUR, KING, FISH, KENT, GERRIT SMITH, WADSWORTH and a long line of others from

that sphere and from the society of wealth. The "gentleman in politics" and the scholar in politics" have never been rare figures in our polities. Throughout American history they have been frequent and prominent in public life and they are now. THEODORE ROOSEVELT, of that sphere from Colonial days has added political distinction to social eminence, is now foretinguished blood of Massachusetts is in the veins of Senators HOAR and LODGE; of New Jersey in those of Senator KEAN; in Pennsylvania in Senator PENROSE; in Rhode Island in Senator WETMORE, and many more of the same sort are in Congress, in State Legislatures and other political places. Besides young Mr. VANDERBILT, of the delegates to the Republican convention at Saratoga, to name no others, were LISPENAED STEWART, FRANCIS V. GREENE counties a long list could be made up, as long as ever before in the history of our political conventions. Always the best this Republic has produced intellectually and socially has been ambitious to render

tinction. We hear it said sometimes in these days that "American gentlemen are never in politics," and the remark is often repeated of us in England, but that it is false this South Africa to Italy. He has cast aside list of men who are actively and earnestly in politics-a list made up casually from and ears free play. It is too hot to think | memory that could easily be increased almost indefinitely-proves very completely. Undeniably there is here, more especially at this period of unprecedented material progress, a class of men who make it a vaunt that they are useless members of society and have no ambitions except to chase pleasure and social consideration; but they are few actually as Lissa, her colonies are failures. She shares | well as relatively and they are distinguished rather by their provinciality than their Teutonic partners regard her with an air fancied superiority as "men of the world" | great need is means of conserving this power of condescending patronage." There is or of fashion. Sports and pleasures in an irreconcilable difference with the Papacy. | all countries engage as a recreation from

CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF THE

political service and gain political dis-

land-they pursue as a business and thus make themselves, in some sort, akin to the professional sportsman. Such honorable distinction as our social life of fashion has, however-so far as it is not imparted to it solely by feminine grace and accomplishment-comes now, as it always has come, from the men in its sphere who bring distinction to it and do not derive distinction from it. Their ambitions are not satisfied in the chase for pleasure and social recognition, but they go to society for relief from the labors of performing the part of men in the really important affairs of the

Young Mr. VANDERBILT has shown that he lins that higher and truer conception of the amenities which are supposed to gentleman and a man of fortune; but in so doing he is only one of many such men

Estopped.

Mr. BRYAN is trying to reconcile his support of the ratification of the peace treaty with his opposition to the retention by the United States of the Philippines, granted by that treaty to the United States. Such a reconciliation is impossible. All that he can say for himself is that he wanted the Senate to pass the Bacon resolution declaring the purpose of the United States to give the Filipinos independence. Obviously such a resolution would not have amounted to a row of pins. It would have been a mere expression of opinion on the part of the Senate, whereas the treaty would become a part of the law of the land. Besides, Mr. BRYAN knew perfectly well that such a resolution could not be passed.

Mr. BRYAN cannot escape the consequences of his own act. He urged Democratic Senators, much to the disgust of some of them, to vote for the treaty, that is away from that unfortunate advocate of to buy the Filipinos, as he now says, at the consent of the governed and the ruin of our liberties is absurd in itself, but it is especially abourd in the mouth of a supporter of the treaty. If the Filipinos or the United States were to be injured by tion by the party whose policy had been re- that instrument, Mr BRYAN ought to have opposed it. That was the way to block what Mr. BRYAN now terms "imperialism." That was the logical and sane method. common devices of parliamentary oppo- Mr. Hoan fought imperialism by fighting the treaty. But Mr. HOAR was not looking for a campaign issue.

If Mr. BRYAN had been a Senator when the treaty came up in the Senate, he would have voted for it; and he would have been estopped from condemning it afterward as a candidate for President. If his labors with Democratic Senators secured the ratification of the treaty, he is just as much estopped in the court of good sense and fair dealing. If the treaty is wrong, if imperialism is wrong, they are wrongs which he helped commit and has no right to denounce.

ARTHUR SEWALL, who died yesterday, near Bath, in Maine, was by the frony of fate BRYAN's partner on the unsuccessful ticket of 1898. We say by the trony of fate, because Mr. SEWALL was almost everything that BRYAN was not then and is not now; and beyond some slight tolerance of the silver heresy, no doubt accounted for by inveterate habit of nominal Democracy, he represented almost nothing that BRYAN represented or that the Chicago platform demanded. He was an honorable business man, a great captain of industry, the successful organizer of combinations of not at all novel among American young capital, a bank and railroad president, a thoroughgoing protectionist, and one of the pioneer expansionists of the present generation of American expansionists. Few men of the present time saw earlier than Mr. SEWALL did, or appreciated more accurately the future possibilities of American commerce on the built and sailed them. He maintained tegreatest wealth and social refinement of naciously, and at the last almost alone, the ancient prestige and glory of the wooden ship-New York a notable figure was ALEXANDER | Yards of the New England coast. He constructed, consolidated and managed railroads. His theoretical views and practical achievements in the various fields of industry into which his remarkable personal energy took him were broadly American and in no sense partisan. It was a queer thing that the name of ARTHUR SEWALL of Maine should have been linked with that of WILLIAM J. BRYAN in an organized assault upon the interests with which ARTHUR SEWALL'S long and creditable business career had been identified.

> The Hon. EDWARD W. CARMACK is a Democratic Representative in Congress from Tennessee and will probably be elected a Senator in Congress. This is the way in which he talks about Dewey's expedition to the Philippines:

"No matter whether it's a highwayman who goes out in the dark or the armed ship which crosses the BUREN and JOHN VAN BUREN came from seas to subdue helpless people, it's murder in the Murder in the sight of Gop! That is the

> phrase by which this distinguished Democradescribes an achievement of which most Americans are proud. Like too many other Democrats, Mr. CARMACK has become a Tagal rather than an American in feeling. They may get applause in Luzon. They will not make Democratic votes in the United States.

of the Trinity German Lutheran Church of Baltiand a representative of a family which more it has been his habit to preach annually a sermon on the battle of Sedan, which occurred thirty years ago, on Sept. 2. In the course of most in political activity. The most dis- | the Sedan sermon of this year Mr. Stercer paid this tribute to the German Emperor, which

we take from the Baltimore American: "Great are the triumphs of the German Empero Those were peaceful battles fought for the greatness of the German Empire. Mighty bulwarks were storm through his strength of spirit and the farsightedness of him whose equal the world has seldom seen upon a throne. Righteousness has been of old an inheritance to all Germans. Hence, let us look with unprejudiced eyes at the deeds of Germany's Emperor. adverse circumstances, the throne occupied by his refathers. Wonderful, indeed, are they. His spirit from a like social sphere, and from other | controls his entire surroundings and the most noted men of these times praise his genius as a diplomat. During most critical moments and they have or curred frequently during the last twelve years of Germany's existence - he has each time demonstrated the greatness of his character.

America has no cause for a personal liking for WILLIAM II, or for entire screnity as regards his ambition to extend German territory; let justice be done. In spite of the mantle of combast with which he surrounded himself in the eyes of observers of all other nations, and which carried him into the comic papers as a standing subject for ridicule, WILLIAM II is plainly one of the ablest and most successful statesmen that ever ruled in Germany.

It is encouraging, at least, to have Mr. TESLA's prediction that the time is not far distant when we shall be able to transmit, by underground wires, power from Niagara to this city with a ss not exceeding half of 1 per cent. He hopes, with the latest improvement in his transmitter, to obviste most of the loss of energy which ow makes the electrical transmission of power for industrial purposes impracticable for long distances. We have enormous water power for the cheap generation of electricity. during long distance transmission. With this end attained we may utilize to the fullest extent this new motive force which has already proved so thoroughly practicable on short circuits.

The power at Niagara may turn every wheel in New York city when its transmission becomes a practical success. But at present it can be transmitted to advantage only forty to fifty miles. It may be utilized at a greater distance for street-lighting purposes than for driving machinery. Thus the city of Frankfort, Germany, is now lighted by electricity generated at the falls of the Neckar, 108 miles away, and Los Angeles is lighted by electricity developed by water power from mountain streams eighty miles distant; but from 40 to 50 per cent. of the power originally available is lost in trans-

The Cincinnati Enquirer stirs its deepest word-depths to tell how Mr. BRYAN twenty years ago, appalled at the difficulties besetting his fellow citizens, made a "thorough study" of the problem and, having found its solution "with courage uttered an alarm cry." What the solution of the problem was and what was the cry our contemporary doesn't say; but we will say in its stead that the solution was and is the free coinage of silver at sixteen to one.

Formerly Labor Day was celebrated in all cities by great parades in which practically all the laboring men of the town participated. comprising floats emblematic of the various trades and exhibits of mechanical occupations in full operation. The notable processions of this sort in this city in previous years will be remembered; yet in our big New York on Monday there were only one or two small parades of minor organizations of laboring men. The Central Labor Union officially let the day alone In Chicago and some of the Western cities, where the day is still more of a holiday than it s elsewhere, there was something like the oldtime processions, with open-air speechmaking afterward. The indications are that in a few years the day will be marked by no public celebration whatever, other than that of holiday making.

THE CHINESE SITUATION.

It is becoming quite evident that the longer the present delay in bringing on negotiations with the Chinese Government lasts, the greater the chance of serious complications among the ooperating Powers and of that partition of China which all profess their desire to avert. Most of the news now coming from Pekin and Tientsin is of old date, and that from Hong Kong and Shanghai has to be mistrusted because of its usually sensational and one-sided character. The influences working at the latter place appear to be doing all they can to bring about the exclusion of Li Hung Chang from the commission and to compass the isolation of Russia by representing her ultimate aims as antagonistic to those of the other Powers, except perhaps France. The Journal de St. Petersburg, which frequently acts as the mouthpiece of the Ministry of For eign Affairs, reiterates, in what is obviously an official communication, the views already expressed orally to our own Government and in the circular note addressed to the Russian representatives abroad. It declares Russia's inalterable adhesion to the principle forming the basis of her policy, namely, the maintenance of peace with all the Powers, who are solidly united for the common good. While t may be possible to go behind that, and point out that Russia's great military preparations are not in keeping with these professions. t is to be noted that all the Governments except our own are sending out large reenforcements to both their military and naval contingents in China. The British Government certainly exhibits little apprehension of trouble with Russia, as it has just ordered the embarkation of another Indian brigade for China, and the other day when slege guns had to be sent out there, they were taken from India in prefer-

ence to diminishing the number of those in The fact of the matter, however, is that the actual ruling power in China is hostile to all foreign influence without exception, and promoted the anti-Russian movement in Manchuria just as it did the anti-foreign movement elsewhere. It is that power which has to be curbed and regulated in such a way as to make any repetition of what has just taken place impossible; at the same time that the partition of China is prevented. It is only fair to presume, until the contrary is proved, that all the Powers concerned have but one aim, namely the maintenance of peace among all the Powers solidly united for the public good. There are, it is known, differences to be chiefly as to methods and the best policy to be followed. The danger of the situation lies in the possibility of incidents octurring during the present delay that may widen the scope and increase the causes of the differences, and so produce irreconcilable divisions leading eventually to the conflict all dread. The events of the next week or ten days will therefore be watched with anxious

IN SOUTH APRICA.

The fighting in the Lydenburg Mountains s reported from Badfontein just north of the Proceedile River to have been suspended since anday. No reason is given, nor is there any indication in what direction the next British movement would be made. Evidently the Boer position, which was attacked on Sunday, has proved too strong for a front assault, except at great sacrifice of life, and it not being possible to turn it according to Gen Buller's report, an attack in some other direction has o be devised. Ladybrand has been the Boers drawing off saved to avoid the relief force that was on the march, and it was believed that they would rendezvous at Maquatlings Nek toward Ficksburg. Gen. De Wet, who appears to be definitely located again, is reported to have captured a train of forty-four cars loaded with supplies in the neighborhood of Kroonstad, and Gen. Delarey, who captured the Elands River garrison about a month ago, is said to have died of his wounds received during the fighting there. It is stated that if the Boers now in the field were assured that they would not be deported they would surrender. The report though not authenticated seems not improbable

ALL TO JUSTICE SMYTH'S DAUGHTER. The Will Gives the Estate Contingently to

Catholic and Hebrew Charities. The will of Justice Frederick Smyth was flied for probate yesterday. The petition for probate estimates the realty at \$100,000 and the personalty at \$10,000, but the estate is much larger. The testator's wife died several years ago and he had only one child, Anna Augusta Smyth, to whom he leaves all his personalty absolutely, free from the control of any one she may marry. The realty is to be held in trust for her for life with remainder over to her issue. If she has no issue she may dispose of the realty by will. If she has no issue and fails to exercise the power of ap-pointment, the realty is to be divided in equal shares among the Roman Catholic Orphan Asy-lum, the Hebrew Orphan Asylum and the Mission of the Immaculate Virgin, in charge of the Rev. James Dougherty. he Rev. James Dougherty.

The American Violinist, Arma Senkrah. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN -Sir: Your cable espatch from Berlin this morning announcing the

suleide of Arma Senkrah recalls an interesting per-

Arma Levretta Harkness, or Arma Senkrah, was a woman about 36 years of age. She was born in Bos-ton, where she resided with her parents. When she was 12 years old her mother took her to Paris and she entered the Conservatory as a pupil of Charles Dancia. I saw much of her there and aided her in her musical studies. Later she entered the class of Massart, the teacher of Wieniawski, Urso and many ther famous violinists; she left the Conservatory after winning the Premier Prix and made an extended tour through Germany and Scandinavia with great success. She married a German lawyer at Welmar and settled there.

While in Paris her mother, who had separated from her husband, constantly impressed upon Arma that he should never marry and that it would make her unhappy if she ever got married. Fate seems to have ecreed that her unfortunate end should be the result of the very circumstance which her mother's intuition SAM FRANKO.

NEW YORK, Sept. 5.

EXPANSION IS LIFE. Str Archibald Alison Makes Some Remarks to

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Sir Archibald Alison, the English essayist and historian, was not an enthusiastic friend of Democracy. In politics he was a rigid Tory, and | tion of J. R. Burgess of Iowa have been solicitfrom the standpoint of Toryism he made all his | ing contributions to it in various parts of the bistorical observations. Yet, for all his political blas, he pursued his deep historical research with the mind of a philosopher. He was no mere fact gatherer, but sought always to lay bare the hidden influences and motives that lie back of all history-making events. He was a student of men rather than a chronicler of the deads of men.

Being a British Tory, it is not surprising that his ideal form of government was an aristocracy comprising a patrician governing class held in check by the restraints of popular approval. His views of Democracy, therefore, are not those of an admirer of popular government such as that of the United States, but rather of one who strove to be an earnest and impartial observer of the evolution of mankind, At all events his conclusions, based upon an

exhaustive examination of universal history, are instructive and valuable. And at this time, when Mr. Bryan, flercely easer to seize hold of when Mr. Bryan, flercely eager to seize hold of any issue that may aid him to gratify an an bition that seems to be subject to no decent of straint, has put forth the specious plea of "In straint, has put forth the specious plea of "In the specio of the very word "Expansion" makes use of the very word "Expansion" to express what he deemed a most conspicuous tendency of the democratic spirit: Indeed, the very breath of its nostrils. Writing of Democracy in 1836, he spoke of it as "that insatiable passion which overcomes alike the habits and affections of society, and sends forth the civilized rilgrim far from his kindred, far from his home, far from the bones of his fathers to seek amidst transatiantic wilds that freedom and independence which his native country can no longer afford." He considered it "too obvious to admit of dispute that the Democratic principle amongst us is the great moving power which thus imreis multitudes of civilized beings into the wilderness of nature" "What colonies," he asks, "has China sent forth to people the wastes of Asia? Are the Hindoos to be found spread over the vast archipelago of the Indian Ocean? Republican Rome colonized the world: Republican Greece spread the light of civilization along the shores of the Mediterranea; but Imperial Rome could never maintain the numbers of its own provinces, and the Grecian empire simule the on with a declining

near; but Imperial Rome could never maintain the numbers of its own provinces, and the Grecian empire slumbered on with a declining population for 1,100 years."

Observe how directly this last statement of historic fact contradicts the noisy asseverations of the anti-expansionists. It was the republicanism of Rome and Greece that extended the light and the power of those two leading exponents of ancient civilization; while on the other hand, the surrender of the people to imperialism resulted in a gradual restriction and such a weakening of public spirit and energy that in the end the two great peoples were comsuch a weakening of public spirit and energy that in the end the two great peoples were completely swallowed up in the expansion of the freer and more vigorous races of the North. It was the timidity, incompetence and incidence of luxury-loving Emperors and a widespread moral stagnation that brought about the decay of the Roman people. Thus restriction rather than expansion is the word that should be linked with Imperialism.

The fact is, however, that the course of our majestic American Republic is not to be steered by historic analogy or precedent. All the circumstances connected with its birth, its growth and its present condition are unprecedented.

and its present condition are unprecedent The enlightened American looks not into mouldly past either for warning or guidance ong as the majority of the people maintain as inswerving faith in the high and holy destiny o their country and are steadfast in their adher ence to the fundamental principles of righteous ness and self-control that give strength an stability to nations no less than to individuals, the United States will endure and grow in might as the representative of humanity's best hopes and most enlightened ideals. The cynical insinuation against the intelli-

and most enlightened deals.
The cynical insinuation against the intelli-gence and integrity of the American people contained in the cry of "Imperialism" is really a miserable insult. When sincere it indicates a puerile—or senile—pessimism, which were it general, might lead to actual imperialism. How utterly base is the cry in the mouth of the self-

ceking demagogue!
There is small encouragement for the pessimist in the contemplation of the sturdiness, in-telligence and conscientious devotion to princi-ple which have presided over the development a people increasing in numbers during the ourse of a century from 5,000,000 to 75,000,000 and at the same time expanding over a conti-nental wilderness and subduing an insurrection

unprecedented in extent and persistence.

The patriotic American, whether native born or by adoption, has something grander than mere geographical patriotism to inspire him as he stands, with bared head beneath the waving folds of the starry banner, the symbol of past glorious achievement and of future greatness and worth. Here is no place for any moder HISTORICUS.

NEW YORK, Aug. 31.

Mr. Spofford's English TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN - Sir: A longcherished opinion has been much disturbed by you criticism of the use of the "nor" in the following sentence in Mr. Spofford's recent letter to you "These letters are entire forgeries, neither of which

The one rule of my Lindley Murray's grammarthat celebrated but unhappy book," as I once heard John Bright describe it - which has dwelt in my mem-

ory since childhood, was this "Each, every, either and neither require the verb

in the singular. Either requires or, and neither Surely Mr. Spofford is right in this, if in nothing

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2. "Nor" should certainly follow "neither" where the "neither" is used as a disjunctive conjunction, as it would be if Mr. Spofford had

constructed the sentence thus: "These letters are entire forgeries, which were neither written nor signed by me. Analyzed, this is the same as saying: "These letters are entire forgeries, which were not writ-

ten and not signed by me Two negatives are there required, and they do not neutralize each other because there are two statements, each being a separate negative If we had such a word as "nand," meaning 'and not," the correct arrangement would be: 'These letters are entire forgeries, which were neither written nand signed by me." We have no "nand" in the language, and usage makes 'nor" do its work.

In that case "nor" is properly the correlative of the subjunctive "neither," as the above analysis shows.

But such was not the construction of the sentence which we have criticised. Mr. Spofford expressed his idea in a different way. He used "neither," that is, "not either," as a pronoun, and made it the subject of his two verbs. His "neither" does not relate to the two acts of writing and signing, but to the two letters to which his statement refers: "Neither of which was written nor signed by me.

Here the "nor" is not the correlative of neither," but simply an additional and superfluous negative expressing a statement the opposite of that which Mr. Spofford intended

o make: thus: "Not one or the other of the two letters was written or not signed by me

Assuming that Mr. Spofford meant to deny that he signed either letter, and not to state that neither was unsigned by him, our correspondent will see that the proper conjunction is "or." even though there happens to be a pronoun "neither" in the sentence just ahead of it

The Oyster's September Joke Book A Ready Guide for the Assistance of Bivalvula Humorists.

R there, my OysteR. The Oyster is now an Riicle of diet. Oh. Oyste | R. Septembe | R. The most cultivated Oyster finds nothing pleasin

The Oyster despises the culinary Rt

Did Noah have Oysters in the Rk?

Rends the OysteR.

The Oyster would like to be an Rtful Dodger. "To Rms, to Rms; the foe, they come," The Oyster'd cry were he not dumb. Rdent love is not the Oyster's kind.

The half-grown Oyster stands a fair chance o Rested development these days. The Oyster knows there R jokes and jokes. The good Oyster is quite liable to be in Rijeulo

September is the Rehlmedean lever that moves the Ovster world. The Oyster has left the Rmy of the unemployed. Jokes on the Oyster never become Rchald

The unhappy Oyster looks upon September with Oysters conjugate the verb to be (in the soup) as fol-

Now is the time when the Oyster

They R. The Oyster fills all the Rieries of the shellfish trade

COIN HARVEY'S FINANCIERING. Nebraska Parmers Say They Were Taken In

-Hopes of Bryan's Managers. LINCOLN, Neb., Sept. 5.-The Democratic campaign fund in Nebraska is growing. For several weeks agents working under the direc-State. The money raised goes to the national fund, less a percentage that is deposited with the State Committee.

The chief source of income, however, is in he agreements signed a year ago, when solicitors under Coin Harvey were sent out all through the West. The plan provided for a monthly contribution of whatever amount the signer desired to make and men have been at work desired to make and men have been at work ever since making collections. In some instances the signers did not know what they were signing, and since they have discovered that the documents were in the nature of lightning rod contracts a big how has come up that may have an unpleasant echo on election day. Some of the signers thought they were making an agreement to pay \$1 to the campaign fund. Later the contracts were found to require the farmers to pay \$1 a month. Under the present prosperous conditions they would not miss the money, but they object to being deceived. L. Hall, chairman of the Democratic

Dr. If. L. Hall, chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee, returned this morn-ing from the meeting of the chairmen of the middle West States at Chicago. He said to-day: "Michigan, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Kan-sas, Wiscensin, Minnesote and Nebraska were represented at the meeting. There is no doubt that we have gained immeasurably in all these States since 1896. I am not a prophet nor the son of a prophet, but if we do not carry most of these States I cannot read political indica-tions.

"What has caused the change? Well, im-erialism, or the new colonial policy of the present Administration, is first as a factor, and lext the trusts. However, a growing popu-ar opinion that Mr. McKinley is a weak man, ar opinion that Mr. McKinley is a weak man, segoing to have a far-reaching effect. On the other hand, the fearless attitude of Mr. Bryan on all public questions and his frankness in etting the public know his position on all public questions are inspiring confidence in him."

The announcement that the Republican National Committee intended to make an earnest effort to wrest Nebraska from the Bryan column has created some alarm and not a title excitement at Fusion headquarters. It National Committee Intended to make an earnest effort to wrest Nebraska from the Bryan column has created some alarm and not little excitement at Fusion headquarters. I was asserted to-day that if the Republican bring a large number of their best campaigners here the Democrats would do likewise.

PROTESTS AGAINST PRAYER CHAIN Likelihood of Trouble in the Indiana W. C. T. U Over Mrs. Balch's Scheme.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept 5 .- The attempt of Mrs. Mary F. Balch, Secretary of the Indiana Women's Christian Temperance Union, to start a prayer chain, with a view to having women pray for the defeat of McKinley, promises to disrupt the Indiana union, Mrs Balch has acted wholly on her own responsibility.

A meeting of the Executive Committee has been called to take action on the matter, and although a majority of the members disapprove of dragging the society into politics, Mrs. Balch and a few followers are so determined to make the union stand for their actions that a split is promised, whatever action the committee takes. Mrs. Luella McWhirter, President of the Indiana union, is receiving bushels of mail protesting against the temperance organization in Indiana being controlled by the Democratic some of the writers take the women severely

Some of the writers take the women severely to task for mixing in politics and some heartily approve the plan and promise cooperation. John Ward, 201 East Tenth street, New York, writes heartily indorsing the scheme and saying he has felt for some years that Christ made a mistake in drinking wine and symbolizing it in the Lord's Supper. John Motahle of Brooklyn tells Mrs. Balch she has made a great mistake. McKinley, he writes, is a man of destiny and will win out in spite of the prayer crusade. James L. Dorcas, Wyandotte, Mich., writes: "I promise to repeat your prayer five times a day or until the low minded black Republicans are defeated."

Jennie Ott, New York, advises Mrs. Balch to put her prayer chain in the closet with her old shoes. "It is the lot of women, "she writes," Mrs. V. V. Anderson of New Rochelle, N. V. writes that she had a noble son whom she gave for the cause of the oppressed and that she considered McKinley unworthy the name of man. Dozens of other letters of contrary tenor have been received.

been received.

MARRIED AND RACING TO JAPAN. Mr. Ledyard and His Bride Hurrying to the Ald of Baroness von Ketteler.

HAMILTON, Ont., Sept. 5 -Miss Maude Hendrie, daughter of William Hendrie, was married at the Presbyterian Church here today to Henry Ledyard, son of President H. B. Ledyard of the Michigan Central Railroad. The wedding was to have taken place to-r ut was hastened by a message from Mr. Led-

yard's sister. Baroness von Ketteler, whose husband, the German Minister at Pekin, was slain by Boxers. In order that Mr. Ledyard and his bride might catch the first steamer to Japan and go to his sister's ald at Yokohama the ceremony was advanced a day.

The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Lyle. Immediately after a reception at the home of the bride's parents a special train was boarded by the newly wedded pair and a race was begun to catch the regular train which connects with the steamship leaving for Japan. They expect to overhaul the train somewhere near Winnipeg. They are expected to arrive in Yokohama late in September and will leave there about Oct. 5.

SECRETARY GAGE ON A CRUISE. He and a Party of Friends Take a Sail Up the Sound on the Iris.

Secretary of the Treasury Lyman J. Gage, with Mrs. Gage, arrived here from Washington esterday and started last night on a trip through the Sound on the Light House Department steamer Iris. They had as their guests on the rip the Rev. Newell Dwight Hillis, pastor of Plymouth Church, and Mrs. Hillis. P. Heap, engineer of the Third Lighthouse disrict, went along with the party. Before going on board the boat Secretary Gage told the re-porters that he was off for a lark and did not care to talk politics. When mention was made of his letter to Carl Schurz, Mr. Gage smiled and asked the reporters what they thought of it. He seemed pleased at the comments and said:

said:
"I think I've treated the subject pretty thoroughly and I consider that I'm now through with it and don't care to talk about it. I am now going to try and get a little rest, which I feel I am in need of." The Iris will stop at Shelter Island to-night and from there the party will go to Newport, Block Island and Vineyard Haven.

ELEVATOR ATTRACTS TRAFFIC. New Moving Stairway Put in Operation o the Elevated Road Yesterday.

The inclined elevator or moving stairway was put in operation at the Fifty-ninth street station of the Third avenue elevated road yesterday morning. One-half of the staircase consists of a slowly revolving rubber matting. A negro attendant stationed at the bottom instructed passengers to place one foot on the stairway and to grasp the moving railing at the side. The other hall of the passageway is devoted to stationary steps for descending passengers. It is said that the elevator can carry 3,000 persons an hour. The ticket seller at the station said that there had been an increase of passengers yesterday of about one hundred an hour. It is intended to establish similar elevators at the Eighteenth street and Thirty-third street stations. Thirty-third street stations.

\$100,000,000 CITY BUDGET. Provisional Estimates This Year Promise to Go Far Above That Mark.

Here are some of the provisional es'imates put in by heads of departments for 1901: Highways \$4,250,000 \$2,250,000 \$2,000,000 provements. 240,000 470,000 250,000 Public Build. 25,520,000 12,000,000 520,000

5,820,000 4,420,000 Mun. Civ. Ser-95,000 76,000 19.000

The gross budget for this year was \$90,778,000 and the net budget \$79,200,000. The gross provisional budget, which the Board of Estimate will put in several weeks chopping down, promises to be far and away above the \$100,000,000 mark this year.

Election Bets. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: There

are a lot of Bryan shoulers through the middle West at this time and the Mckinley men are not saying at this time and the McKinley men are not saying much. Have yet to see a travelling man who is for Bryan, but hear of a few, Indiana at present looks for Bryan. I will wager \$500 to \$1,000 that all of New England, the Middle States and the central West will cast their votes for McKinley and Roosevelt, or \$1,000 to \$500 that McKinley and Roosevelt will be elected. Business is good—prospects are good and the general run of thinking people are satisfied to let well enough alone.

NEW YORK, Sept. 1. 112 Duane street. WILL OF JOHN D. PLOWER

"Scott's Commentaries" Descends to the Son -Residue to the Widow and Children.

The will of John D. Flower, executed Mare 26, 1899, was filed for probate vesterday executors are his brother Anson R. Flow his son, Nathan M. Flower, and his widow. A gail C. Flower. The value of the realty is \$15 000 and the petition states that the value of the personalty is unknown.

Bequests of \$10,000 each are made to his nieces, Emma F. Taylor and Nina I. Carpenter. To the following persons \$5,000 each is leftly a fleec, Mary F. Robinson, nentews, John S. George, Nathan M. George, Silas I. George, Prederick S. Fowler, granuchildren, John S. George, Nathan M. George, Silas I. George, Frederick S. Fowler, granuchildren, John S. Harden, J. Harden, J Bequests of \$10,000 each are made to

BIG EAGLE BROUGHT DOWN

Winged at First Shot. It Gave Two Pennsylvania Hunters a Lively Fight.

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., Sept. 5 .- Lewis Van Aken, of Lackawaxen, Pa., came to Port Jervia this morning with a large eagle which he and John Courtright of Lackawaxen shot at Twin Lakes, Pike county, yesterday. The men were hunting and saw a large bird perched on a limb of a pine tree. Each hunter fired. Van Aken's shot winged the eagle and it came fluttering to the ground. As they approached the eagle hissed and attacked the hunters, striking with its wings and jumping at them. They held the bird to the ground by placing They held the bird to the ground by placing their guns over the wings, and then ried to legs with a tarred rope and dragged it to their camp. They tried to kill it by blows of a hammer, but it was finally despatched with a revolver. It measured 6 feet and 6 inches, tup to tip, Mr. Van Aken went to New York this afternoon to have it stuffed by a taxidermist. This is believed to be one of the Pond Eddy eagles which have committed depredations on local farmers.

SOLD TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENTISTS.

Property at Shippan Point Formerly Held by the Rev. D. C. Potter Put to New Uses STAMPORD, Conn., Sept. 5 .- The property at Shippan Point, which, a few years ago attained more than local interest, it being devoted to Fresh Air Fund purposes by the Rev. D. (Potter, formerly of the Tabernacle Church New York, has now passed into the hands of a Christian Science Institution of New York All of the Potter holdings at Shippan were for All of the Potter holdings at Shippan were for-closed over a year ago and considerable of the property was bought by a syndicate consisting of Charles F. Waterbury, Frank Shea, Warren H. Taylor and Robert A. Fosdick. The syndi-cate has now sold to the Manor School corpo-ration, which is supported by Christian Scien-rists of New York city a large tract of the property known as the manor place. The revenue stamps on the deed would indicate that the consideration was \$30,000. The cor-poration is to erect buildings at an outlay of \$150,000. The Christian Science school has been conducted at Shippan for over a year. It is a preparatory school for colleges and universi-

MAIL BY TROLLEY CARS.

Service to Be Established Between Jersey City and Several Towns Nearby

Arrangements were completed at the Jerse City Post Office yesterday by which the malls between that city, Hoboken, Union Hill and Bayonne will be carried by the trolley cars of the North Jersey Street Rallway and the Jersey City, Hoboken and Paterson Street Railway city, Hoboken and Paterson Street Railway companies. The time for beginning the new service was not fixed, but Postmaster Wanner said the contract would take effect in about six weeks. The new system will effect a great saving of time, as all mail matter now sent from one of the towns named to any of the others must first go to New York. This involves two trips across the river, the time required for the transfer of a letter being from twelve to eighteen hours, while the trip from Union Hill to Bayonne, the two points most widely separated, on the route, can be made in about two hours.

POPULATION OF THE CITIES Albany Shows a Decrease of 772 and Bayonne

an Increase of 13,689. WASHINGTON, Sept. 5 .- The Census Office to-day announced the population of the fol-

Albany, N. Y., 94,151; decrease 772, or 0.8 per cent. Bayonne, N. J., 82,722; increase 18,689. caster, Pa., 41,458; Increase 9,448, or 29.5 Akron, Ohio, 42,728; increase 18,127, or 84.8

ningham, Ala., 88,415; increase 12,257 Lake, Utah, 53,531; increase 8,685. Dayton, Ohio, 88,883:increase 24,113, or 39.39 per

SHAG ROCK BLOWN UP AGAIN. Ten Tons of Nitro-gelatine Exploded to Clear

San Francisco Harbor SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 5. Shag Rock in San Francisco Harbor was blown up a second time o-day, ten tons of nitro-gelatine being used The first explosion a few months ago wash The first explosion completely successful as a ridge of rock was left only seventeen feet under water. To-day's explosion was intended to remove this ridge and make a depth of thirty feet. The explosion was a fine spectacle as a column of water was forced up 1,000 feet in the air and fell in a great shower of white spray.

How to Dress for Shirt Waists.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: When men have their so called "shirt waists" made to fit there can be no objections to "the shirt walst but they don't. Coming down on the New Player road last Sunday it was disgusting. Men took heir coats, vests, collars, cuffs, and such a sight. Faded shirts, slipping up in puffs. ween suspenders, wet with perspiration arms, in some cases almost to the belt line. the climax, a man took the seat with me. In a fex minutes off came his coat; the odor was more t npleasant. There was no parlor car on the train and for a woman whose husband never travels he dad, nor sits about in his own home in that it was hard lines. Women wear at least three go ments under their shirt waists; besides they to fit, so keep in place. On the day I speak woman found it necessary to take off her cravat or cuffs, nor to stuff a handkerchief 1 ront of her collar or collar hand. Why will men weaf arm garters to shorten their shirt shevest May not have them cut off! Very truly,

A YALE MOTHER NEW YORK Sept. 4.

McKinley endless money chain? In yesterday "Bryan Money Endless Chain" was noted your readers, and I would ask, who optainen of it?

It seems to me that if our Democratic leve their cause just and right if need any endless chains to carry them the their cause is as they believe, it will cannot the volers of this United States of cote accordingly, but if not, and their awail not support their faction without six chains, they certainly do not believe it claim to stand for. If this is the natival

New York, Sept. 3.

A Gentieman and a Demagogue From the Independent

In his Labor Day speech at Chicago Gor Roose velt acted the gentleman. He said not one w was an appeal for votes for the Republican par This was not true of Mr. Bryan. He devoted a large part of his address to the planks of the immed platform, such as "government by injun concluded with an attack on "lim" Mr. McKinley's policy in Porto Rico hillppines pursued the past two years and sentence was a charge to workingmen the this nation, and either bring the Gover its ancient landmarks or turn it into the pathway followed by the empires of the Old World " Such 44 address was a violation of the coursestes and the